

THE DAILY HERALD.

THE HERALD COMPANY.

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Subscribe to the Pearson sword fund.

Of course the impending fall of Manila depends.

The stamp tax is the stamp of patriotism these days.

The talk of the day—How pleasant and refreshing the rain was.

General Merritt believes that a miss (Williams) is as good as a (General) Miles.

Don Carlos does not want the Spanish throne at present. It is a rather shaky proposition.

The cost of the dynamite gun is known, but its value has not been fully determined.

Ships for the third Philippines expedition will be impressed, and they will be expressed.

Shafter is preparing to take Santiago and the Spaniards will have to prepare to take their medicine.

This is the vacation season, and it will be during the present season that the Spanish will have to vacate Cuba.

The machinery of the war department is adapted to muzzle loading methods, while these are breech loading days.

Swimming has been added to the public school curriculum in Boston. But this is not remarkable, as people who live in Boston are supposed to be right in the swim.

First it is said the Cadiz fleet has passed Gibraltar, then Malaga, and then some other town, until one concludes that the sailing of the Cadiz fleet is past belief.

A St. Louis miser was found starving, clutching a crust of bread in one hand and a bag of gold in the other. A miser who has gold and dies of starvation deserves his fate.

Blanco should not be censured for declining to exchange Hobson. Americans believe Hobson is worth a whole brigade of Spaniards, and Blanco simply acts on our estimates.

The Nebraska maize propagandists are casting their broad upon the waters and expect that it will return after many days. May their expectations be realized, and may the day not be far off.

No wonder Spain shrouds in mystery the movements of the Cadiz fleet, for Dewey sent one of her fleets to the bottom, while Schley sent another into Santiago harbor, where he bottled it up.

The Indiana Democrats declare their confidence in Bryan. Bryan still has the confidence of all who voted for him in 1896, while he has gained the confidence of many who did not vote for him that year.

They say the New York World has added to its editorial staff an expert orthographer, whose duty, it is said, is to spell words backwards and sideways in order to guard against contemporary tricksters.

Speaking of effort to revive the grade of lieutenant general at this particular time for the benefit of General Miles, the New York Journal says General Miles can wait. It might have added that he will have to wait.

It is good news that the third Philippines expedition will sail next Monday, and it is to be hoped that nothing will prevent its departure at that date. It is highly desirable to have all the troops destined for the Philippines landed at Manila as soon as possible.

Mr. Justice Brewer of the United States supreme court declares that the United States is large enough and has enough to do without worrying over colonies. And Mr. Justice Brewer is right. The United States is large enough and has enough problems to solve without adding colonies. Colonial possessions would be nothing but gewgaws.

A Washington correspondent of the Pittsburgh Dispatch says that in warm weather Speaker Reed rides in a street car to and from the capitol. He usually walks, partly because his action is particularly graceful, partly to exercise his muscles and keep down flesh, partly to escape the staring he suffers in a car, which is so annoying to a man of his modesty. When he boarded a car the other morning to go to the capitol, an unluckily citizen was seated beside him. "Well, Mr. Speaker," exclaimed the man in a loud tone, "when do you think the war will be over?" "Why, is there a war?" drawled Reed, in a tone of alarm. "Who's been killed?" "Oh, come now, really, I want your opinion. When do you think it will be over?" "Over where?" said Reed, and that ended the colloquy.

AID IS NEEDED.

The calamity that has befallen the people of Park City is greater than it was first deemed to be. The people of the town are brave and they have faced the disaster that has overtaken them with a courage and heroism that sustain their reputation for indomitable pluck. But many families have lost homes and household goods and personal apparel, and at the present time they are not able to suffer such a loss or to make it good. None of these have asked aid and will not, their personal and civic pride forbid them to, while other citizens upon whom the loss has not fallen so heavily are trying, most heroically, to render all aid that may be needed. No praise of the spirit that prompts this can be too high, and it will challenge the admiration of the whole state. Still there is need of aid for Park City. The families that need it will not feel like accepting it from their generous fellow townsmen, and they will suffer in a proud silence rather than let their needs be known. The Herald knows from unimpeachable sources, from those who have personal knowledge of the losses of various families and their lack of financial ability to sustain them, that they need aid. Knowing this, The Herald asks for contributions in money and in kind for the victims of the Park City fire. These contributions will be duly acknowledged, and they will be distributed among those needing them. Every care will be taken not to wound the pride or feelings of the recipients of these benefactions, as their distribution will be made quietly and with an absence of all display. Already the Hebrew Benevolent society, knowing the true condition of affairs, has sent a contribution in money to The Herald office for distribution among the Park City sufferers.

Contributions are asked in the name of the broadest charity, and their distribution will be made expeditiously and quietly, under the supervision of those personally acquainted with the people of the Park and their condition.

MR. CLEVELAND ON TERRITORIAL EXPANSION.

Mr. Cleveland's address on "Good Citizenship" at the commencement exercises of the Lawrenceville (N. J.) school is unquestionably the most notable address of the kind that has been delivered this year. The major part of it was devoted to the question of the day for Americans—the question of the policy of expansion, of imperialism. The sentiments he uttered are practically the same as those uttered by Mr. Bryan in his address at the Omaha exposition on Nebraska day.

Mr. Cleveland says the American people are tempted every day and every hour to abandon their accustomed ways and enter upon a course of new and strange adventure. Truly he says that never in the country's history have the people been beset with temptations as dangerous as those which now whisper in their ears the alluring words of conquest and expansion. These are alien sounds which assail the ears, and not only should be heard, but the leaders of the people should be inspired to the mass that they may not steer the ship of state into the breakers, where the rocks of sure destruction lie.

At the close of his address Mr. Cleveland uttered these patriotic warning words: "In the presence of our present predicament of war, we need have no fear that American courage in battle will fail to bring us victory; but I pray you not to forget that, when the clash of arms is stilled and the courage of the soldiers has done its work, we shall greatly need, in dealing with a problem that will confront us, a steady and uncompromising moral courage, which, unmoved by clamor and undisturbed by the excitement of triumph, will demand the things that true American citizenship desires to be right and just and safe."

The dangers that beset the nation at this time are not those of battle upon land or sea, but in the councils of the nation. Never was there greater need for caution and conservatism, for a recurrence to the counsels and practices of the fathers.

The sentiments Mr. Cleveland expressed are in accord with the utterance of President McKinley in his inaugural address. "We want no wars of conquest," said he; "we must avoid the temptation of territorial aggression."

The people should heed the words of the ex-president and of the president. They are those of patriots, and point out the country's true policy.

TWO KINDS OF MEN.

The San Francisco Call, an organ of monopoly, an exponent of greed, controlled by a "robber trust," and published by its offspring—an overgrown infant, pampered by protection and taught to egotistic importance on a sugar feast—is the latest ally of Spain, if expressed contempt for American volunteers entitles the Call to that questionable distinction.

If the Call represented the sentiments of any real American its personal insult affords the Spaniards infinite satisfaction. But it stands for nothing save the virulent views of a San Francisco swell-head, who would never have been known outside his local balliwick were it not for "the gold that glids his straightened forehead."

John Delome Spreckels is financially able to go to war, even if not sufficiently patriotic; he is strong enough in body, if not in brain; large in stature, if small of soul; and he might have passed the physical examination for admission to the army without serious difficulty. But he evidently prefers to stay at home and libel the men who tender their services, who offer their lives, their means, to the country at its call. He speaks of a western volunteer as one "who has recently clothed his neck with thunder and girt his belly with red ash."

This sugar-cured, gilt-branded son of trust, with the characteristic envy and

coarse malevolence of a parvenu, lifted from swill to champagne by a lucky father, is constantly maligning W. R. Hearst—a young patriot whose generous offer to equip a warship, to employ its crew, arm and clothe them during the war at his own expense, and serve as a private himself, will not be forgotten soon by the American people, nor forgiven by the Call.

And this sorghum prince is fully as vindictive in his newspaper treatment of the man who enlisted as a private in Nebraska, and was afterwards chosen colonel of the regiment. Too dense to feel the application of his own strictures, too arrogant to follow his own advice, John Delome's Call voiced this: "A real, burning patriotism would have dictated to Mr. Bryan enlistment in the ranks. He is of military age and has no business nor profession to abandon."

The fact remains that Mr. Bryan is going to the front, commission or no commission, business or no business, while the saccharine statesman of San Francisco sticks to his feather bed. He might crawl under it in the event of a conscription, but he'll never leave it far.

When the civil war broke out there was a Benjamin Butler, and a James Fisk. Neither had military training or experience. Butler went to the front as a brigadier general. Fisk remained at home and worked schemes to increase his wealth. Both succeeded—Butler to the glory of his country, Fisk to his cost.

Now we have a Bryan and a Spreckels. One is going to the front as a colonel of volunteers. What is the other going to do? Add abuse of the soldier to the indifference and avarice of Fisk?

AMERICAN SOLDIERS NOT MUTILATED.

When the 600 marines from Sampson's fleet landed at Guantanamo they were assailed that night by the Spanish soldiery and a number killed. When the bodies were recovered and an account of the affair was sent to the authorities at Washington, it was said the dead soldiers had been mutilated. This statement raised two storms of indignation—one in the United States, the other in Spain. The American people believed it; the Spanish people indignantly denied it, and denounced the accusation as a malicious and wicked falsehood, whose sole object was to bring reproach and disgrace upon the Spanish soldiery and nation.

Although our country is at war with Spain, yet it is a pleasure to know that the Spanish soldiery did not in any way mutilate the American soldiers who fell before their rifles. The chief surgeon of Admiral Sampson's fleet has reported to the surgeon general of the navy that the bodies of the American soldiers were not mutilated, but that the severe wounds attributed to mutilation were the result of the Mauser rifle balls. This relieves the Spanish soldiers of one of the most terrible imputations that can be put upon the soldier of a civilized nation. In this country we are predisposed to believe almost any accusation against the Spaniards, as the Spaniards are to believe any accusation against the Americans.

This false accusation against the Spaniards has a lesson, which is that the very utmost care should be taken to ascertain the truth in all cases where there may be doubt and where an unfounded accusation carries such terrible consequences. The reaction against the country from which it emanates is very apt to be as severe as was the indignation against the country against which it was made when it was believed to be true. The United States can afford to lose warships and be defeated on the field of battle, but they cannot afford to have false reports about their enemy go out from their fleets or camps. It is safe to say there will be no more such reports of mutilation of American soldiers as went out from Guantanamo; the matter will be settled before the reports go out.

THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL-SHIP.

The house committee on military affairs has agreed on and favorably reported a joint resolution reviving the grade of lieutenant general in the army. It authorizes the president, whenever he deems it expedient, to appoint a lieutenant general to be selected from those officers in the military service distinguished for courage, skill and ability, the limitation in the bill as to the choice from officers "not below the grade of major general" being stricken out by the committee.

The committee is most anxious to disclaim that any particular general is to be the beneficiary under this resolution, and to announce that while General Miles has frequently been urged for a lieutenant generalship, the members of the committee claim that his name is no more on their minds, and that the resolution leaves it open to the president whom he shall appoint, the appointee, however, being subject to confirmation by the senate. Care is also taken to point out that the grade is open to any commander, that even General Shafter has a fair chance to secure the appointment.

The people will believe that this joint resolution is being engineered in General Miles' interest. If it is adopted by the senate there is no doubt that from that very moment the president will be besieged and importuned to bestow the rank on some one, and as General Miles is more of an adept at pulling wires than any other general in the army, it is likely the wires will be pulled chiefly in his interest. And it could be urged with a good deal of reason that the grade being revived should be filled. If it is open to competition, all the while various aspirants will continually be urging that this or that achievement entitles them to the appointment. When some one does something meriting such distinguished recognition, then let the grade of lieutenant general be revived and conferred upon him. Let the work be done and passed upon before it is paid for.

THE HAWAIIAN CABLE.

The Hawaiian annexation resolution has been passed by the house by an overwhelming majority, and while it will meet with some opposition in the senate there is little or no reason to believe that it will be defeated there; even if it should be, nothing could be much plainer in the political mind than that Hawaii will be annexed to the

United States in the near future. This being so, sound policy dictates that the islands shall be connected with the United States by cable as soon as possible. Their strategic value has been the chief argument in favor of their annexation, but they will lose much of this value if not connected by cable.

In view of all this, any bill now in congress having for its object the laying of a cable from Honolulu to San Francisco or any other Pacific port, should receive favorable action as soon as possible. In saying this it is to be understood that such bill shall be of a proper kind, looking after the interests of the people and permitting of no jobbery of any kind. The annexation of the Hawaiian islands being an assured fact, and few will dispute that it is, the construction of a Pacific cable should be begun without unnecessary delay.

Lord Beresford suggests \$175,000,000 as the proper British naval appropriation for next year. This will provide for the immediate construction of twenty-two battleships, twenty-four armored cruisers, fifty torpedo boat destroyers and eight steam colliers. The way in which England comes up with money for her navy cannot but challenge the admiration of the whole world. It is never given grudgingly, nor in niggard amounts.

The Provo Enquirer says: "The Sunday resorts are good advertisers, and it may be that The Salt Lake Herald had that somewhat in view when it took the side of the Sunday resorts as against the remarks of President Joseph F. Smith." The Enquirer is wrong. The Herald merely took the position that President George Q. Cannon had no right to go to Salt Lake Sunday afternoon and President Joseph F. Smith had to be preaching against going.

By the time Admiral Sampson gives Santiago a few more hammerings he will be known as William Martel.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

Philadelphia Ledger: The college section which once threatened to kill the bill, is not likely to have any noticeable effect on the bill. The bill will pass. The minimum of \$1,500,000 per month shall be coined. This would amount to \$18,000,000 per year. The new law will be no such requirement, the college from silver bullion amounted to \$2,500,000. The new law will not achieve amount to little more than \$3,000,000 per annum.

Los Angeles Herald: It has been rare in the history of the world that war has been so much more successful and under conditions so unequal. If, under the circumstances, McKinley does not speedily make peace, he will not achieve that distinction over Sagasta to which circumstances invite him.

Boston Post: It is to be hoped that the report that President McKinley now intends to make peace with Spain in Cuba is well founded. When the country sees this undertaken in earnest, it will rally with greater loyalty and industry policy which has so long postponed the execution of the direct and emphatic orders of congress.

Nashville American: We continue to designate Spain as our adversary in the present war, she being the power against whom war was declared, but Spain proper is really taking no more active part in the hostilities than any other European country. Her passive resistance is forced, but it is a fact. With the exception of the abortive raid of Cervera's fleet on Cape Verde islands to Santiago de Cuba, Spain has made no movement that could be called aggressive. No troops have been raised for the war and the social military dependence for resisting the American attacks are those colonial garrisons that were maintained prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

Boston Post: The downfall of Havana is the end to be sought. There is the capital of Spain in Cuba. There is the seat of Spanish power in this hemisphere. There are her troops and her official representatives. So long as Havana defies the United States, the United States will be unperformed. The taking of Santiago and the occupation of the eastern section of the island of Cuba is a matter of secondary importance.

Nashville American: Spain proper is practically eliminated as a factor in the war. She is so much as feeding and paying her soldiers. She can send neither recruits nor supplies to the front. Her army is practically destroyed and she can only play the part of a passive looker-on. The United States has the advantage. Spain's only means of making her home her base of operations is to build a new navy, and the low condition of her finances render that impossible.

Butte Miner: There can be no doubt whatever that Mr. Bryan's remarks amount to a direct criticism upon the reported policy of the government. There is no reason due from him on this account. He is not alone in his opposition to a policy of colonial conquest. But as the service of the United States the Nebraska man is a private citizen and as such has a right to his opinion, even if that opinion be opposed to the accepted policy of the administration. Shortly, possibly today, Mr. Bryan will be mustered into the service of the government and he will then be Colonel Bryan. Then will be assumed a branch of discipline for him to criticize the policy of the government as it was for Major General Merritt to allow himself to be interviewed in San Francisco and to tell the public just how the United States, of which he is a paid employee, meant to reach out for more territory, and what a glorious thing it would be.

THE AID OF THE CUBANS.

Boston Traveler: The Cuban patriots are giving a good account of themselves now, fighting side by side with the Americans. They are all right, and we have always thought so.

Syracuse Post: The official reports show that the Cubans fought desperately and with great personal heroism. No one could charge them with cowardice after seeing the fearless way in which they threw themselves upon the foe. The only difficulty the American officers have had has been to hold their Cuban allies in check.

Rochester Chronicle: The Cuban patriots have been doing very useful assistance to the marines at Camp McCalla, Guantanamo bay, in the recent advance of the United States army. The Cubans exposed themselves to protect the marines from the sneaking tactics of the Spanish guerrillas.

Chicago Record: The Cubans also showed great bravery. According to the dispatches they manifested no fear whatever of Spanish bullets. Their own firing seems to have been as effective as that of the marines, probably because they have been so long without proper arms. The engagement of Tuesday indicates that the insurgents may be of more service as auxiliaries than recent reports had led the public to expect.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: In eastern Cuba the insurgents have made their appearance at several points on the coast, and they are doing some good work. At Guantanamo they are rendering valuable service in conjunction with the marines. A considerable body of insurgents holds a town 30 miles west of Santiago and near the sea. They are well placed to cover a landing by our army now on the way to attack the city where the Cervera fleet has taken refuge. In both cases the assistance is important and timely.

New York Herald: We are now getting some practical experience of the effectiveness of our Cuban allies—the people we went to war to free. Upon the whole, they present an agreeable surprise. We were prepared to find them untrained and unorganized, and so they are. But the lamentable extent of handling rifles in a manner dangerous to the lives of their American friends and allies is the amount of full notes. On the other hand, the Cubans seem fully sensible of what we

are doing for them, are amenable to discipline, eager to fight, sufficiently brave and have such a whole-souled hatred of the Spaniards as to compensate for the many lacking qualities of the ideal soldier. It must be remembered, too, that for the first time in years these refugees are now properly fed and thoroughly equipped.

Minneapolis Times: It is very probable that if congress had adopted Senator Morgan's resolution granting belligerent rights to Cuba nearly two years ago, the rebels, with such assistance as Americans would have been driven to the islands, and would have driven the Spaniards out of the island long before this time. Failure to pass that resolution was the first great mistake.

WIT AND HUMOR.

Indianapolis Journal: "They say that a woman was at the bottom of Billie's downfall."

"Yes. She threw him over and he went under."

Boston Transcript: Bertha—These men are troublesome things! Edith—Why, what's the matter with the men, now?

Bertha—For the life of me, I can't make up my mind whether to let Fred or Charlie fall in love with me.

Chicago News: "I didn't see the widow at the funeral."

"Not her gown fitted so badly that she couldn't restrain her grief."

Indianapolis Journal: Tommy—Paw, what is "woman's intuition?" Mr. Figg—It is that quality of her mind that enables her to say, "Well, I don't care; it ought to be so, anyhow."

Somerville Journal: Mrs. Browne—Are you satisfied with the results of your daughter's course at college?

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4:15 p.m.	6:45 p.m.
8:15 p.m.	10:45 p.m.
7:15 p.m.	10:45 p.m.

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2:15 p.m.	2:15 p.m.

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2:45 p.m.	2:45 p.m.
6:42 a.m.	6:42 a.m.
7:30 a.m.	7:30 a.m.
9:15 a.m.	9:15 a.m.

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